

## VICTORY WON

In the Populist Convention by the Women.

Woman Suffrage Adopted as a Party Plank

By a Vote of 269 Against to 337 For.

WAS A BITTER FIGHT

Made By P. P. Elder for the Machine,

But the Rank and File Won the Day.

WONDERFUL SCENES.

Announcement of the Vote Sets the Crowd Wild.

The Women Wave Flags, Men Throw Up Hats.

Laura Johns Dons a Yellow Populist Badge.

At just ten minutes past 8 o'clock Chairman Dunsmore in his shirt sleeves, his vest unbuttoned, without any collar, and perspiring like a harvest hand, called the convention to order by hitting the table with his mallet hard enough to drive it through the floor.

"We are ten minutes late now and must get down to business," said the chairman, "this is the Dunsmore house." Many of the delegates, presumably those from the towns, were not used to getting up at cock's crow and there were seats and sections of seats vacant here and there throughout the house.

Eight o'clock seemed so early to some that they wondered why the convention didn't hold all night, but the old farmers who have been accustomed to have a good many rounds of the field made before the sun was high enough to shine in the east windows of Hamilton hall, began to get impatient to get to doing business.

It wasn't too early for little Mrs. Diggs though, for she was there bright and early, less some of the anti-suffragists steal a march on her. Miss Anthony and Miss Shaw were also on hand. The big sign "Keep Off the Grass," on the east wall of the hall loomed up larger than ever in the sunlight and looked as potent as ever to provoke cheers and applause.

The opening minutes of the convention were taken up with the reporting of members of the state central committee by the Seventh district which didn't report yesterday.

There was difficulty in the Second district, and Marsh, of Wyandotte, wanted the convention to settle the difficulty in the "electrict," as he called it, but Chairman Dunsmore would have none of it and made the district settle it among themselves.

Additions to Committees. The following additions and corrections were made to the state central committee, as published yesterday:

First district—J. B. Sams, Seneca; James Pickens, Linwood.

Third district—C. S. McKesson, Howard; F. J. Fritch, Independence.

B. C. Cranston, Abilene, in place of Baker in the Fifth district.

J. W. Breidenthal was nominated by W. H. Carpenter of Marion, for committeeman at large, and was elected by acclamation.

The committee on resolutions will now report," said Mr. Dunsmore, "and I'd like to state right here that every one of you will have a fair shake for his white ally."

It seems that down in Neosho county where Mr. Dunsmore lives, they shake their white ally, but it may be that he meant "a fair shot."

P. P. Elder made a short speech begging for consideration for the majority report of the committee, and W. L. Brown, another anti-suffragist, then read the report.

The Majority Report. We, the representatives of the People's party of the state of Kansas in convention assembled, do hereby reaffirm our allegiance to the principles enunciated in our platform, and point to the records of our representatives in congress as an evidence of their loyalty to that platform.

We demand the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 and demand that the gold standard be abandoned and the people be put on a basis of equality with the wage earners and producers of our country.

We reiterate our opposition to all banks of issue, whether national or state, and demand the establishment of postal savings banks by the national government for the protection of small depositors, and call attention to the widespread distress caused by the large number of bank failures during the past year, whereby thousands of depositors suffered the loss of all their savings as evidences of the necessity of this demand.

We are unanimously opposed to issues of government interest-bearing bonds and demand instead the issue of full legal tender treasury notes and the payment of the same together with silver money to meet the needs of the government.

We condemn the unwise and cruel policy of all the governing parties in this nation, who have favored capital and opposed labor, and we hereby declare our sympathy with all toilers in their efforts to improve their conditions and demand such legislation as will result in removing some of the burdens of toil by

shortening the hours of labor without lessening their daily wages.

We demand national and state boards of arbitration to settle and adjust the differences between the employers and the employees; and we further demand that where the property of a corporation has been placed in the hands of a receiver, the wages of the employees shall be a first lien on its earnings and effects; and we demand the appointment of officials or parties interested as receivers of any corporation.

We demand service pensions graduated so that the man who carried the musket shall be entitled to the same consideration as the man who wore the musket and said law to be so framed that it will place it forever beyond the power of any official who is unfriendly toward the Union soldiers and sailors to change, suspend or in any way deprive the soldier of his just dues, which he has earned by his life for defending with his life our country and flag.

We favor a state irrigation department to investigate methods and water supplies and encourage more extended irrigation.

We demand a freight rate law based on the line of the maximum rate bill passed by the senate house and afterwards defeated by the republican house and quote in proof of the need of such law the fact that the republican platform adopted at their state convention in 1892, which we adopt and make a part of this demand.

We insist that the great transportation companies which derive their corporate existence from Kansas laws and their financial existence from Kansas trade and commerce owe to the people of Kansas fair, equitable and honest treatment in the matter of freight rates; and we are opposed to the inequitable and oppressive discrimination in the adjustment of such rates by said corporations, whereby the merchants, shippers and consumers of other states are enriched at the expense and to the detriment of the people of Kansas; and we demand of the next legislature the utmost diligence in enacting appropriate legislation to protect the people to the end that the agricultural, mercantile and other interests of the state of Kansas shall be placed on a footing of equality with the rates of other states, and we are concerned with the like interests of adjoining states.

Believing that all power is vested in the people and that all laws of vital importance should be initiated and approved or disapproved by them, therefore, we endorse the initiative and referendum system.

The minority report, which differed from the majority only on the woman suffrage question, was then called for and was greeted with the wildest cheers. The majority report was cheered at the references to silver and the referendum, but no enthusiasm was displayed such as that for the woman suffrage resolution.

E. R. Ridgley of Crawford read the minority report. Great applause from delegates and visitors greeted the reading.

The Minority Report. Eight members, who voted against the majority report, presented the following:

We, the undersigned, members of your committee on resolutions, respectfully submit the following minority report to be added to the majority report, and recommend its adoption by the convention.

Whereas, The People's party came into existence to secure its glorious victories on the fundamental principles of equal rights to all and equal privileges, and to secure the adoption of laws that we favor the pending constitutional amendment.

FRANK HOFFMAN, of Leavenworth, ELIZA HUDSON, of Anderson, E. R. RIDGLEY, of Crawford, C. C. FARMER, of Wabunsee, F. T. JOHNSON, of Chase, S. C. WHEELER, of Cloud, ISOM CAMPBELL, of Montgomery, J. A. WILLY, of Montgomery, "Old Elder" of Deek.

P. P. Elder, champion of the anti-suffragists, succeeded in getting through an agreement by which the majority report was to be adopted without opposition, and then the minority report could be added or rejected as the convention decides.

Before the report was voted on C. W. Marsh, of Kansas City arose and said: "As a delegate from one of the worst white rider counties of the state, I hope the motion to adopt will be voted down. We need the help of the women to close up the joints and hell holes." (Voices, "Bah, bah.")

Chairman—"Order, gentlemen. Every one is entitled to a fair hearing before this convention."

Marsh—"I do not intend to be howled down by any one, and I simply wish to ask that this motion may be voted down."

The minority report was read a second time, and then J. G. Otis moved that the minority report be substituted for the majority report.

W. L. Wilson, of Miami county, then submitted a substitute for the original minority report, which was as follows:

"WHEREAS, The initiative and referendum is one of the cardinal principles of the Populist party, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we heartily endorse the action of the Populist legislature of 1893 in submitting the question of female suffrage to the vote of the people of Kansas."

Elder's Man Friday. W. L. Brown, of Kingman, Pap Elder's man Friday in the anti-suffrage crowd, said: "All of these matters contained in the question submitted by the gentleman from Miami county were submitted to the ladies, and they said they would have a plank or nothing. (Cries of no from the ladies and applause from the delegates.) Isn't that true, Mrs. Diggs?"

Mrs. Diggs: "No, the gentlemen are mistaken, we did not say we would have a plank or nothing, but I will say that we are not satisfied with the milk and water affair in the resolution of the gentleman from Miami." (Cheers.)

W. H. Wilson, of Miami, author of what Mrs. Diggs called a milk and water plank, said: "The men want to have a finger in this pie [faint cheers]. The Populists have referred this question to the people and should not be considered cowardly. We are simply putting in practice the question of the initiative and referendum. We want a fair and impartial submission of this question, unhampered by party affiliations."

J. G. Otis: "I am surprised at the subterfuge taken by the opposition to this grand measure. I am surprised that these gentlemen would attempt to affirm what we are already in favor of and I am not surprised that the good women would hurl it back in our faces and give us the mitten." (Applause.)

J. T. Hicks of Atchison county, a member of the committee on resolutions, said: "The substitute hasn't the support of the members of the committee on resolutions and I want the issue clearly taken on the majority and minority reports."

Ben Henderson Talks. Ben Henderson of Cowley county: "I am opposed to the substitute because it is a tail hitched to the minority report. Let us take this question and handle it without gloves. (Cheers.) We are not making platforms for the Democrats of Kansas. (Applause.) Ours is a party of principle. (Applause.) We can not raise a question of policy and cater to the lower elements and the beer glass." (Applause.)

W. J. Costigan, of Franklin county: "I want to talk on a question of policy. I have been in the reform movement since I was a boy and Col. Henderson went with us but when our numbers became small he left us. (Applause.) I

got my education on the liquor question from a Christian mother, and I don't propose to be dictated to by a graduate of the Keeley cure." (Applause and hisses.)

Chairman—"The gentleman will please refrain from personalities." Mr. Henderson rising to a question of privilege, said: "I listened with considerable contempt to the sarcasm of the gentleman from Franklin, Mr. Costigan. I admit that I am one of those unfortunate who know the dangers and dreadful results of the social glass. But I stand here now for the right, 'good for you' from the women," admitting the wrong, and God helping me, I am going to do what I can for the women." (Great applause.)

Looked Like Father Time. One old gentleman with white whiskers, from Wyandotte, who had been trying to get recognized in vain for a dozen times, finally got his soul's sincere desire and began to make the effort of his life. He was in favor of woman suffrage through and through and commenced with personal reminiscences of twenty years ago. It was D. B. Hadley. Standing on a chair, waving his skinny hands he looked like Father Time, and defied all attempts to shut him off by points of order.

"Give the gentleman attention," said Chairman Dunsmore, "or some of our fellows on the other side may want to repeat the dose." (Laughter.) R. M. Chenault, who looks and acts like a big fat boy, runs around to his delegation whenever anything happens to please him, flaps his arms and churns himself up and down in boyish glee.

G. W. Hollenback, one of the penitentiary directors, started to talk, when Judge Frank Doster interposed a motion that the speakers be limited to five minutes. The motion was not submitted and Hollenback continued: "I am satisfied that three-fourths of the people of Kansas are opposed to a suffrage plank being put in the platform." (Loud cries of "No!" "No!")

Brown of Kingman moved that each side be limited to one hour, and Mrs. Diggs have charge of the suffrage side and P. P. Elder of the other. Elder moved a substitute that the debate continue until 12 o'clock and the vote be then taken.

To Vote at Noon. Chairman Dunsmore made a ruling that under the five minute debate the entire stage of discussion be discussed and said he would not confine speakers to the substitute to the minority report.

The five minute rule was then adopted and the voting will begin at 12 o'clock noon.

T. J. Thompson of Miami county: "The Populists have always had more of a load than any other party. The less said by any political party on the suffrage question the better for suffrage."

G. E. Miller of Republic county, spoke for the suffrage plank. He wanted to know whether the convention would follow the noble line of justice or the will-o-the-wisp of policy.

R. H. Kist of Bourbon county: "I oppose the minority report because I am a friend of the women." He said, "if you put that thing in the platform you will lose 1,200 votes in Bourbon county." (Cries of No, No.) "I love Kansas and I love these women," and he swept his hand toward the stage where Mrs. Johns, Mrs. Diggs, Miss Anthony and the other suffrage ladies sat. The women blushed and looked ashamed.

R. D. Emery of Norton: "We have not met here to make a platform for 40,000 Republicans or 20,000 Democrats. (Cheers.)"

Beck of Pottawatomie county, a colored man who is state coal oil inspector and looks at any invasion of the women as threatening to the office holders, said: "We have too much suffrage now. We don't want any more isms."

The amusing incidents of the suffrage debate were numerous. T. J. Thompson, of Miami, held his watch in his hand and kept time on himself as he stepped before a hundred delegates who were anxious to see the time had a chance to open their mouths.

"Stand up." "Get up on a chair," yelled the delegates when Beck, a colored member from Pottawatomie county arose to speak against the woman suffrage amendment. "I should like to state that there can't room on one of these chairs for my feet," said the colored man and the people laughed heartily. J. W. Gray, of Lyon, wanted Mrs. Annie L. Diggs to have five minutes to speak in favor of the minority report, and E. R. Ridgley, of Crawford, who made that report agreed to allow her to close the debate for the day.

While John G. Otis was speaking, Beck the colored member from Pottawatomie "tried" to a question of privilege to inform the gentleman that "he had talked himself to death and now he wanted to talk the convention to death." The chair couldn't see that it was a question of privilege and Mr. Beck sat down amidst laughter.

Mr. S. W. Pyle of Bourbon, who spoke against endorsing woman suffrage is a tall man with a long unkempt beard and a bald head fringed with long scraggly locks. He wore a long seersucker coat and vest and a pair of faded cotton trousers that fit like a bear's skin, and wiped streaming sweat from his brow with a red cotton handkerchief. He didn't believe that the Populists ought to endorse woman suffrage and he believes it shouldn't, hard.

W. L. Brown of Kingman, sought to disconcert Mr. Beck by asking him if he didn't oppose the amendment at Wichita two years ago on the ground that it was not a party question. "I should like to say that two years ago I was a citizen of Nebraska and had never seen Wichita," said Mr. Barkley and the people cheered while the women waved their handkerchiefs.

Queer Man With a Queer Name. J. J. Pottorys of Barton, who is as eccentric as his name is peculiar, wanted to give his time to Mrs. Diggs, but when that was refused he rushed about crying, "Give me a chair, give me a chair, and I'll make a speech myself." In his humor he lay he did, too, and put in his best looks for the women: "Strange as it may seem," said Mr. Pottorys in a confused, scared way, "my mother was a woman (applause) and I intend to work for them to the day of my death." Mr. Pottorys thought that was good enough to close with so he climbed down.

Judge Frank Doster said: "I don't impugn the motives of any gentleman on this floor. I am impressed that no gentleman on the other side has addressed the convention with any other view than policy and expediency as to how many votes we will get. The Republican party is a party of isms. If it had not been for its isms my colored brother would not have had the privilege of addressing this convention today. The Populist party is a party of isms. It has grown and thrived because it has taken advance grounds on questions which some of you gentlemen on the other side opposed."

"I remind the Populists of this convention that it was only because we threw down the gauntlet to the money changers and others that we are today able to stomach the isms we are."

"I protest against this talking about policy and expediency." J. G. Otis on True Reformers. John G. Otis then spoke again: "This question has been simmered down to this. Shall the people control the People's party or shall the politicians control it. On one side stands the schooling politicians who say we must bid for the Democratic vote, the ignorant foreign vote. On the other side it is the educated, thinking people of the party, the true reformers. It is this that has led to the opposition to me by the administration. (A voice: "He is talking off the question.")

It is now a question of right or wrong, and I am for equal rights to all and special privileges to none. A. C. Lambe of Sumner county: "I represent the farmer element of this convention. This is in my judgment a waste of time. We came here to cast an intelligent vote. It is my judgment that the seventh district might as well have stayed at home. Let us vote, and then after we have gone home, let the politicians talk as long as they want to."

S. W. Pyle of Bourbon county spoke in opposition to the plank, but said he would vote for the amendment. T. W. Barkley of Ottawa county, spoke for the amendment. He said he believed the foreign voters are just as loyal to the party as any class of voters. It is not policy to put it in. It is not policy to do right. It is a duty.

L. P. Campbell of Sedgwick said: "It is not a question of right but of policy. If a proposition to endorse the A. P. A. should be submitted to this convention, you might say it would be right but not a man of you would say it would be policy." (Cries, "No; no.")

Andrew Shearer of Marshall county desired to be recognized on the grounds of his foreign birth. "If you want to speak on the opposite side from the man who has just spoken you may do so and it makes no difference whether you are a foreigner or a nigger," said Chairman Dunsmore.

The Woman Delegate Speaks. Miss Eliza Hudson of Anderson county, the only woman delegate in the convention, said: "I wish to say that I am a Populist. I wish to say that all the ladies who came before the committee on resolutions of which I was a member, were Populists except Miss Shaw, Miss Anthony and Mrs. Catt. They are interested in the success of the party. My wish is that this convention endorse the minority report."

R. H. Kist of Bourbon county, who spoke of state which now seems to be going over the breakers to destruction. Do this by giving the women a chance to help steady the old ship. I don't believe a man here has sold his vote. I don't believe a delegate here has been induced to change his mind by any undue influences."

When Mrs. Hudson was called down by the chairman's gavel at the expiration of her five minutes, she said: "I have said hardly anything I wanted to say."

J. W. Lyons, of Lyon county, a Santa Fe conductor, opposed the amendment. He said: "I warn you not to put this in the platform if you want the railroad vote."

Andrew Shearer, a Scotchman, of Marshall county: "I want to speak as a foreigner of foreign birth." He spoke for the amendment.

R. H. Kist of Dickinson county, opposed the amendment. By the arrangements of debate Mrs. Annie L. Diggs was then allowed to speak in closing the debate for the friends of the minority report.

She made a great hit when she said: "Are not a great majority of you delegates in this convention going to vote for the amendment?" (Cries of "Yes we are.") "Then why are you afraid to say you are?" (Great cheers.)

The Women's Bitter Enemy. P. P. Elder then made the closing speech.

Mr. Elder said: "It is well for us to take our bearings on this question before we decide it right. I speak to you as a business man and not as a politician, and I say that there never was a general or commander of any kind that ever succeeded on anything without policy. I understand that the women declared in convention that this was not a party question, and should not be dragged in. Am I right?" said he, turning to the women on the platform, "no, no," said they. "Am I wrong?" "Yes, yes," said the women in their strongest voices. "When the women pleaded before that committee every man was dissolved in tears, and I say to you that I, as chairman, didn't dare to take a vote on that question while the women were present. (Great applause.)

"My God, is the time up?" said Mr. Elder as the chairman's gavel fell. He was allowed to proceed a moment and began, "Gentlemen of the convention I contend for a pure Populist here, the speaker was interrupted by the loudest cheers and applause at his lapse into old, old times and as he sat down in great confusion Susan B. Anthony patted him on the back and laughed triumphantly in his face."

David Overmyer heard Mr. Elder's speech and laughed heartily at his discomfiture.

The first vote taken was on the substitute for the minority report, and stood as follows:

For the substitute..... 528  
Against the substitute..... 828  
Total..... 610

The substitute being lost, the next vote was on the adoption of the minority report.

It was the understanding that the vote should be on the minority report. Those favoring a suffrage plank in the platform were instructed to vote aye. Those opposed, nay. Suffrage won the day.

The vote stood:  
For suffrage..... 837  
Against..... 299  
Total..... 608

They Were Breathless. The most intense interest was shown while the vote was taken on the substitution of the minority report. People who were adding the results as the votes were announced, almost held their breath as the columns moved along at almost even pace, the ayes just a little ahead after the middle of the list had been passed but the noes always dangerously near. Judge Doster had to announce Marion's vote 4 against and 3 for, much against his wishes. Shawnee voted 9 for, 1 against and the people cheered. Before the list had been completed it became evident that the amendment had received a majority.

"It's all over, it is carried," said J. W. Breidenthal, as he kept strict account of the vote. When it became evident that the amendment had carried, and before the vote could be announced, the convention jumped up and yelled. Canes were waved, hats thrown high in the air, men stood on chairs and howled frantically; the women on the platform surged forward waving their handkerchiefs wildly and shouting at the top of their voices. The whole convention was one deep resonating all-prevailing impersonated voice. How they howled and stamped and waved canes and hats as though every one loved suffrage and suffragists with all their hearts.

R. M. Chenault who has the body of an ox with the brains of a snow bird climbed up on the steps leading to the stage and said in his wild insane way "I want to state that I voted against the amendment." He was greeted only by pitying jeers and didn't even so much as make a ripple on the surging ocean of enthusiasm.

Miss Shaw Comes Forward. "I want Miss Shaw to come forward and give that Populist whoop that she promised she would last night," said a delegate. Miss Shaw came to the front of the platform and said: "I do not know any better whoop than that good old tune 'Praise God From Whom All Blessings Flow.'" "Sing," said Chairman Dunsmore.

The vast audience shook every particle of air in the big hall with the full round notes of the long meter doxology. "Let all the people cry Amen," said Alonzo Wardall, who was on the platform. Hundreds of voices that haven't pronounced the word for years joined in the great resounding, unanimous, "Amen" that filled the hall.

People forgot everything in their joy until Chairman Dunsmore said, "You are not through with this thing. You may think you are, but you ain't. You've got to adopt your original resolution." That was nothing to the convention then and they passed the original motion unanimously with a whoop and shout.

A motion to adjourn to half past two was carried.

Shaking Hands. Susan B. Anthony, Annie L. Diggs, Miss Shaw, leaped over the front of the stage and shook every man's hand that passed along, and hundreds of brown calloused hands were thrust up to give a grasp of hearty congratulation to those that were unable to crowd near enough to the rostrum. Miss Anthony warmed to her work and had to roll up her sleeves, but she didn't mind that for years joined in she had worked forty years and had won a glorious wonderful victory. Many said as they grasped her hand, "You're going to be a Populist, now, ain't you?"

One of the most sensational incidents was that Laura M. Johns, the Republican leader, seized a yellow Populist badge from a delegate's breast and pinned it on her own.

After Recess. The delegates got back slowly from dinner. They needed relaxation from the great demonstration before dinner, and they took it. The leading opponents of endorsing suffrage had spent their wrath and now appeared humble and submissive. Even Chairman Dunsmore, who is usually as prompt as the sun itself, was a little late in getting in and it was 2:45 before he took off his heavy Prince Albert coat, laid aside his rattle cane and called the house to order. Mr. Dunsmore is anxious that the business of the convention be finished as soon as possible, for his shirt is fast showing the effects of hot weather and will soon be anything but white.

State Dispensary Idea. Anderson Shearer, the Scotch delegate of Marshall county, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That we favor state management of the liquor trade, with all necessary restrictions regarding its sale, and entirely eliminating the element of profit.

Beck, the colored delegate from Pottawatomie, who fought so hard against woman suffrage this morning, moved that it be laid on the table.

The motion was carried after the chair had called for a second vote, in which the ayes left no room for his previous doubt.

Hamlin Garland Speaks. The first address of the afternoon was the much looked for speech of Hamlin Garland which was short but was appreciated.

"If you had not put that suffrage plank in your platform, I would not have been here this afternoon. (Cheers.) It would have taken all the heart out of me. I am glad that you are standing by the great principle of reform of equal rights to all."

In the city of Boston where I live, it is almost impossible for one to get any idea of what you are doing out here in Kansas because it is the most capitalistic city in the United States for as I say it is the most landlording city in the world. I can only get a correct idea of what is going on in Kansas by going to the office of the "Arena," where every reform newspaper in the world is received.

"I am with you, with you because of your action this forenoon. 'The reform party that begins to trim is lost.' We cannot afford to trade and trim for votes. We must stand by our principles and never mind the offices."

Stand by that and you will never fail to win a victory and with the victory for principle you will win the offices. (Cheers.)

"I want to say, in conclusion, that so far as letting loose a terrible thing, this forenoon, you have done a great good deed of enthusiasm which will sweep this state and nation." (Great cheers.)

DICK CHASE MUST GO. If Lewelling is Re-Nominated He Must Make Some Changes.

If Governor Lewelling is re-nominated it will be under protest, and some of the delegates who are opposed to him have determined to compel him to make some changes in the officers of several of the state institutions if he is re-nominated.

It is positively known that if Lewelling is re-nominated a resolution will be introduced and championed by some of the most influential delegates in the convention, demanding that Dick Chase be removed from the wardenship of the state penitentiary and that a change be made in the directory of that institution.

This resolution will be so worded that the governor will be given no excuse for failing to carry out its instructions, for he will be ordered to send or make a way to remove the obnoxious warden.

In addition to the charges of crookedness and general corruption made against Chase by the deposed employees of the penitentiary, the fact that he has employed almost every member of his family in some capacity in the institution at a handsome salary, makes him obnoxious to the rank and file of the party.

THE GOVERNOR DID SAY IT. That He Would Accept Nothing But a Unanimous Nominations.

A JOURNAL reporter today asked Gov. Lewelling if the interview published in yesterday's JOURNAL, in which he was quoted as saying "that he would not accept the nomination if it were not tendered him with enthusiasm and unanimity, and if he thought his nomination would disrupt the party," were not true as published.

"I have no recollection," he said, "of talking to a reporter. I have expressed sentiments something like those in the published interview, to delegates, and I may have been so preoccupied that I supposed the reporter was a delegate."

It makes no difference to the JOURNAL whether the governor thought he was saying it to a reporter or a delegate; he said it.

A REPRESENTATIVE. R. B. Welch is a representative citizen of this live, energetic, progressive community. He is full of force and character. He has served most ably as a member of the school board and been a great factor in giving Topeka free educational privileges of the highest rank. He has a fine record as an educator at the head of state institutions in Kansas and Illinois. He made a vigorous, successful prosecuting attorney. He makes a success of what he undertakes, and if Topeka sends him to the legislature he will push the best interests of the state and city to the front. In any honorable contest for what he believes is right Mr. Welch can be counted on in the next legislature if the people send him there. If he can't do things, bring results, make his efforts count, there is little show for his constituents. Welch would do all anybody can do, and a great deal more than the average man.

HOW MUCH ROTTENNESS. How the Sugar Trust Hoodler Haven yer Meddles in Politics.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Mr. Havemeyer, who yesterday stated that he could not give the amounts of the sugar trust's contribution to the campaign funds of the different states, but indicated a willingness to do so, said to the committee today that upon consultation with counsel, he would decline to give the amounts of the contributions; that he was advised that under the terms of the resolutions the amount was no part of the investigation.

The committee also took this view of the matter, as the "Times" had sworn that no contributions had been made in any case to secure the election of United States senators.

The committee has summoned Theodore Havemeyer, and he is expected to appear today or tomorrow.

Mr. John A. Searles, of the sugar trust, appeared at 3 o'clock before the committee and began his testimony.

DONT'S FOR DRIVERS. Don't try to beat the watch too often. Don't condemn tips until you have tried them. Don't fail